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AN OPEN DISCUSSION OF PALESTINE

by Ambassador Nathan H.

PALESTINE: THE ARAB AND

THE JEW NATIONAL MOVEMENTS

ISRAELISM IN THE MIDDLE EAST

by Professor Nathan H. Nathan





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REGIONALISM IN THE CARIBBEAN: Six Years of Progress¹

An Article

The six years of existence of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and the Caribbean Commission serve to emphasize the effectiveness of a regional approach to common problems. Recently by unanimous vote of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives the international agreement creating the Caribbean Commission was approved in the act which was signed by President Truman on March 4, 1948.

Wartime Role

The work to be done by the Caribbean Commission has gained importance since the end of the war, but the atmosphere of drama which marked its wartime activities no longer exists. For reasons of military security the part played by the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission in maintaining a flow of foodstuffs and supplies to Puerto Rico and other parts of the Caribbean area during the war was never fully revealed.

The United States Section of the Commission was given the task of coordinating the activities in Washington of many civilian agencies which had direct responsibility for getting food supplies through the submarine blockade. In this enterprise it worked closely with the British Section of the Commission. The Navy Department kept the United States co-chairman informed of the movements of German submarines near and in the Caribbean. This information helped in determining the amount of goods to ship and when and where to ship it. At one time the United States Section was advised that it could count on only one of every two ships bound for these islands to arrive. One may remember the emergency shipment of scarce food made by Puerto Rico to Antigua in the British Leeward Islands during a peak in the submarine blitz. The Commission was grateful for this act of regional cooperation by the people of Puerto Rico.

After the war the Commission expanded. The two original members, the United States and the United Kingdom, welcomed the French Republic and the Kingdom of the Netherlands into what is now known as the Caribbean Commission.

Commission's Objectives

The objectives of the Commission are based essentially on the desire of the four member gov-

ernments to encourage and strengthen cooperation among themselves and their territories in the Caribbean area with a view to improving the economic and social well-being of the peoples of these territories. The political aspects of the problems of non-self-governing territories do not come within the terms of reference of the Caribbean Commission. The member governments have agreed to promote scientific, technological, and economic development in the Caribbean area and to facilitate the use of resources and the treatment of mutual problems, especially in the field of research.

The member governments have further agreed that the objectives of the Caribbean Commission are in accord with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. It will be recalled that article 73 of that Charter recognizes the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of non-self-governing territories are paramount and accepts as a sacred trust the obligation to insure their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, the development of self-government, and the furtherance of international peace and security.

Commissioners and the West Indian Conferences

Both by custom and by specific provision of the agreement, the Commission must draw heavily and importantly on the wishes, the needs, and the advice of the people of the Caribbean area. To insure that recommendations from the people in social and economic matters are brought to the attention of both the local and metropolitan governments, two organizational devices are used. One is the appointment of West Indians and those closely identified with the interests of the people of the West Indies to the Commission, and the other is the convening under the auspices of the Commission of the biennial West Indian Conference. This conference consists of two representatives of each territory who discuss the social and economic problems of the region and make spe-

¹ This article has been condensed from draft of a speech unrevised by the late Charles W. Taussig, Chairman of the United States Section of the Caribbean Commission. It had been written for delivery at the Sixth Meeting of the Commission, May 24-29, 1948, at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

cific recommendations to the local governments and the metropolitan governments through the Commission.

The independence of their activities as commissioners and their relationship to their metropolitan governments is also to a large degree dependent on the customs and the constitutional procedures of their respective home governments.

All of the United States Commissioners are appointed by the President of the United States. Three out of four of the United States Commissioners are from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Puerto Rico has two distinguished representatives on the Commission, Governor Piñero and Dr. Rafael Picó, Chairman of the Planning, Urbanizing, and Zoning Board. The third commissioner from the area is Governor William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands of the United States, who has been closely associated with the Caribbean for many years.

It is the policy of the United States Section to depend largely on the advice of the three commissioners resident in this region. It is somewhat handicapped by geographical distance, but visits of the Puerto Rican and Virgin Islands Commissioners to Washington and telephone consultations which frequently occur between the Co-chairman in Washington and the West Indian Commissioners enable them to work closely together. The policy of the United States Section is to assign to the West Indian Commissioners a maximum of responsibility.

At the last meeting of the Caribbean Commission at Trinidad in December 1947, Governor Hastie acted as Co-chairman for the United States and Chairman of that meeting. Rafael Picó is the United States Representative on the Panel of Experts which is now engaged in making an important industrial survey of the Caribbean area for the Commission. Governor Piñero has only recently been appointed to the Commission by President Truman, but because of the Governor's interest in Commission activities when he was Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico in Washington, it is certain that he will assume all the responsibilities and activities in the Commission that are consistent with his arduous duties as Governor of Puerto Rico.

To increase further the influence and activity of the West Indian Commissioners, it is the intention of the United States Section to convene periodically the four United States Commissioners so that the four commissioners can act as nearly as possible as a unit in forwarding the interests of the region. The first of these periodic meetings of the United States Commissioners will take place immediately following the present series of meetings.

The Caribbean Commission may recommend on its own initiative specific measures to improve the social and economic conditions of the Caribbean

area. Each of the four member governments also may initiate programs and studies to be undertaken by the Commission. The territorial governments may originate proposals for the consideration of the Commission, as may the Research Council and the West Indian Conference. It can thus be seen that the Caribbean Commission is not an isolated body unrelated to the government and the people of the Caribbean but is an organization created to be useful to and to be used by the territories of the Caribbean region. The biennial West Indian Conference is the most democratic auxiliary of the Commission and provides a means by which the desires and needs of the people of the Caribbean can be discussed and formulated on a regional basis.

Development of Industry and Trade

Many recommendations of the two West Indian Conferences have been approved by the member governments. The following brief illustration partially indicate the scope and influence of its work.

One of the most reactionary aspects of what is generally called "colonialism" has been the practice of delegating to colonial territories the exclusive role of producer of raw materials and stifling any efforts on their part to create industries of their own or to produce products for local consumption or export. The desire of the territories to develop industries, to diversify their agriculture, and to increase the production of their own local foods were important subjects at both sessions of the West Indian Conference. Various phases of these problems in the form of specific recommendations were presented to the member governments. The reaction of the member governments to these proposals is best illustrated by the joint statement made by the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom after considering the recommendations of the West Indian Conference held in Barbados in 1944: "The two Governments recognize that assistance by governments is necessary to promote food production, industrial activity, and trade, the expansion of which is basic to the economic and social development of the area. The cost of such assistance may be borne by either the local or the metropolitan governments or both."

The Puerto Rican Delegates have taken the leadership and initiative at these two conferences on the subject of industrialization. Puerto Rico with its active program of industrial development undertaken by the Puerto Rico Development Corporation was and is able to talk with authority on this subject.

This new attitude of the metropolitan countries to their territories was forwarded as a result of the Second West Indian Conference held at St. Thomas in 1946. The industrial survey of the Caribbean territories was then proposed to be un-

undertaken by the Commission, and it is now approaching completion.

The Second West Indian Conference went a step further than the First Conference in that it recognized that, although much can be done on a regional basis to develop territorial industry and trade, such effort must be related to world economics. The West Indian Conference recommended that representatives of the territories be attached to the delegations of the member governments at international conferences which were of major interest to the well-being of the Caribbean area. The Caribbean Commission and several of the member governments acted favorably upon that recommendation. As a direct result of the recommendation made by the Second West Indian Conference, the United States appointed Sol Luis Descartes of Puerto Rico as adviser to the United States Delegation on the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment held at Geneva in the summer of 1947. Roy W. Bornn of the Virgin Islands of the United States was appointed as an adviser to the 30th Session of the International Labor Conference also held at Geneva last summer. Both Mr. Descartes and Mr. Bornn served their territories and the Government of the United States with great distinction.

Reports of Research Council

Other subjects in which the Commission has been active and in many cases effective include health, tourism, problems concerning labor, extensive surveys of commercial fishing possibilities in the Caribbean, transportation, and other subjects within its terms of reference. The Caribbean Research Council, an auxiliary of the Commission, has been active in its studies and in coordinating regional research. It has published numerous pamphlets and reports on such subjects as forest research within the Caribbean area, the sugar industry of the Caribbean, livestock in the Caribbean, grain crops, and many other Caribbean agricultural reports.

One of the more important and useful reports to be published by the Caribbean Research Council, which has created considerable interest not only in the Caribbean but also in other parts of the world, is the report of the Caribbean Land Tenure Symposium held in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, in August 1944. That meeting was attended

by representatives from Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, Surinam, and from the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. In addition, guest representatives from Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic were present. The subject of land reforms of the area was discussed in considerable detail. Among the various systems reviewed and publicized at this Conference was the imaginative and comprehensive land-reform program of Puerto Rico.

International Cooperation

The Caribbean Commission is making every effort to avoid duplication of activities with other international organizations. Although the Commission has at present no organic relationship with the United Nations, it has issued a directive to its Secretary General to maintain the closest contact with the United Nations at the secretariat level. This arrangement, now functioning, is of benefit to both organizations.

At a result of the pioneering work of the Caribbean Commission, a South Pacific Commission has been created to carry on similar work with the non-self-governing territories in that area. That Commission consists of the four governments participating in the work of the Caribbean Commission and in addition Australia and New Zealand. It is holding its first meeting this month in Sydney, Australia.

None know better than the commissioners themselves of the shortcomings of the Caribbean Commission and how difficult it is for it to reach quickly many of its goals. The role that has been assigned to it in the field it covers is among the most difficult in international organization. At the sixth meeting, the Commission will discuss among other matters the ways and means of improving its organization, of speeding up its work, of becoming more vital to the people of the Caribbean.

The members of the Commission, both present and past, representing France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States, have labored hard and have acted in genuine international and interterritorial friendship to help make the lives of the people of the Caribbean happier and more fruitful.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Further Consideration of the Question of the Future Government of Palestine

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY¹

A

Resolution Adopted on the Report of the First Committee

The General Assembly,
TAKING ACCOUNT of the present situation in regard to Palestine,

I

Strongly affirms its support of the efforts of the Security Council to secure a truce in Palestine and calls upon all Governments, organizations and persons to co-operate in making effective such a truce.

II

1. *Empowers* a United Nations Mediator in Palestine, to be chosen by a committee of the General Assembly composed of representatives of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, to exercise the following functions:

(a) To use his good offices with the local and community authorities in Palestine to:

(i) Arrange for the operation of common services necessary to the safety and well-being of the population of Palestine;

(ii) Assure the protection of the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites in Palestine;

(iii) Promote a peaceful adjustment of the future situation of Palestine.

(b) To co-operate with the Truce Commission for Palestine appointed by the Security Council in its resolution of 23 April 1948.²

(c) To invite, as seems to him advisable, with a view to the promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants of Palestine, the assistance and co-

operation of appropriate specialized agencies of the United Nations such as the World Health Organization, of the International Red Cross, and of other governmental or non-governmental organizations of a humanitarian and non-political character.

2. *Instructs* the United Nations Mediator to render progress reports monthly, or more frequently as he deems necessary, to the Security Council and to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Members of the United Nations.

3. *Directs* the United Nations Mediator to conform in his activities with the provisions of this resolution, and with such instructions as the General Assembly and the Security Council may issue.

4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to pay the United Nations Mediator an emolument equal to that paid to the President of the International Court of Justice, and to provide the Mediator with the necessary staff to assist in carrying out the functions assigned to the Mediator by the General Assembly.

III

Relieves the Palestine Commission from the further exercise of responsibilities under resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947.

B

Resolution Adopted Without Reference to the Committee

The General Assembly,

HAVING ADOPTED a resolution providing for the appointment of a United Nations Mediator in Palestine, which relieves the United Nations Palestine Commission from the further exercise of its responsibilities,

Resolves to express its full appreciation for the work performed by the Palestine Commission in pursuance of its mandate from the General Assembly.

¹ U.N. doc. A/554, May 17, 1948. Adopted at the 135th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on May 14, 1948.

² BULLETIN of May 9, 1948, p. 594.

Further Discussion in the Security Council of the Palestine Situation

STATEMENTS BY AMBASSADOR WARREN R. AUSTIN¹

U.S. Representative at the Seat of the United Nations

Mr. President, the Security Council has now adequate information to demonstrate that its earlier efforts to bring an end to the fighting in Palestine have been unsuccessful. Actual fighting now in progress in Palestine, together with statements being made by all parties directly involved, clearly indicates to the United States Government that there is a threat to the peace and breach of the peace within the meaning of article 39 of the Charter.

We believe, therefore, that the Security Council should find that the situation with respect to Palestine constitutes a threat to the peace and breach of the peace under article 39.

We believe that the Security Council should issue an order as a provisional measure under article 40, calling upon all authorities who are in control of armed elements now operating in any part of Palestine to bring about an immediate standstill in all military operations.

I will read at this point a draft resolution on the Palestine question submitted by the Representative of the United States at the 293d meeting of the Security Council, 17 May, 1948, which is document S/749:

"The Security Council

"TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that previous resolutions of the Security Council in respect to Palestine have not been complied with and that military operations are taking place in Palestine;

"Determines that the situation in Palestine constitutes a threat to the peace and a breach of the peace within the meaning of Article 39 of the Charter;

"Orders all Governments and authorities to cease and desist from any hostile military action and to that end issue a cease-fire and stand-fast order to their military and para-military forces to become effective within 36 hours after the adoption of this resolution;

"Directs the Truce Commission established by the Security Council by its resolution of 23 April, 1948 to report to the Security Council on the compliance with these orders."

Mr. President, in the meantime, in order to permit the Security Council Truce Commission to proceed with maximum speed, the Security Council should ascertain which Arab authorities are

responsible for Arab aspects of the situation in Palestine and insure that such Arab authorities have designated representatives to deal with the Security Council Truce Commission. The United States considers additional information on Palestine to be desirable. The Council may wish to put to the principal parties a number of questions. Some of these questions will be familiar to you, but it seems necessary to bring together in compact form all of the relative facts that can be obtained for the further information of the Security Council and to obtain these facts before a decision is made. I am submitting the type of questions that we think should be propounded to all of the parties interested in the following substance, namely:

1. To: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Transjordan, Iraq, Yemen, Syria, and Lebanon:

(a) Are elements of your armed forces or irregular forces sponsored by your government now operating in Palestine?

(b) If so, where are such forces now located, under what command are they now operating, and what are their military objectives?

(c) On what basis is it claimed that such forces are entitled to enter Palestine and conduct operations there?

(d) Who is now responsible for the exercise of political functions in the Arab areas of Palestine?

(e) Is such authority now negotiating with Jewish authorities on a political settlement in Palestine?

(f) Have the Arab governments entered into any agreements among themselves with respect to Palestine?

(g) If so, what are the terms of the agreements?

2. Questions to the Arab Higher Committee:

(a) Is the Arab Higher Committee exercising political authority in Arab sections of Palestine?

(b) What governmental arrangements have been made to maintain public order and to carry on public services in Arab sections of Palestine?

¹ Made before the Security Council on May 17, 1948, and released to the press by the U. S. Mission to the United Nations on the same date.

(c) Have the Arabs of Palestine requested assistance from governments outside of Palestine?

(d) If so, what governments and for what purpose?

(e) Have you named representatives to deal with the Security Council Truce Commission for the purpose of effecting the truce called for by the Security Council?

3. Questions to the Provisional Government of Israel:

(a) Over which areas of Palestine do you actually exercise control at the present time?

(b) Do you have armed forces operating outside areas claimed by your Jewish State?

(c) If so, on what basis do you attempt to justify such operations?

(d) Are you negotiating with Arab authorities regarding either a truce or a political settlement in Palestine?

(e) Have you named representatives to deal with the Security Council Truce Commission for the purpose of effecting the truce called for by the Security Council?

(f) Will you agree to an immediate and unconditional truce for the City of Jerusalem and the Holy Places?

[The following extemporaneous remarks were made by Ambassador Austin before the Security Council on May 22, 1948, and released to the press by the U.S. Mission to the U.N. on the same date.]

Mr. President, the paragraph before us reads:

"Determines that the situation in Palestine constitutes a threat to the peace and a breach of the peace" within the meaning of article 39 of the Charter.

During the brief time in which we have been considering this resolution, events have been reported to us by our Truce Commission and by others, and statements have been made here by the member states and by others, including a message from King Abdullah, and information has reached us in other ways emphasizing a fact which should have been obvious to us all the time: that the situation in Palestine is not merely a threat to the peace; it is a breach of the peace of a very serious nature.

Never before have I argued the phase of the matter which involves the consequences of that, that is to say, its reaching out into international life. But the time has come when we are about to vote on this matter, when I think we cannot ignore the international character of this breach of the peace. Probably the most important evidence and the best evidence we have on that subject is the admissions of the countries whose five

armies have invaded Palestine and are carrying on war. Their statements are the best evidence we have of the international character of this aggression.

There is nothing in the resolution about aggression. It did not occur in the wording of the resolution. But it has occurred in the statements of these aggressors, for they tell us quite frankly that their business there is political, that they are there to establish a unitary state, and, of course, the statement that they are there to make peace is rather remarkable in view of the fact that they are making war.

From King Abdullah we find a communication that is characterized by a sort of contumacy of the United Nations and of the Security Council. He sends us an answer to our questions. These are questions of the Security Council addressed to a ruler who is occupying land outside of his domain, and these questions are asked of him by a body that is organized in the world to ask these questions of him. And he answers us this way (I am reading from S/760, page 2, on the first side of which are the questions addressed to him by the Security Council, and his reply addressed to the president of the Security Council):

"I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the Government of the United States of America, the author of the proposition of addressing the questions about which you inform me, has not yet recognized the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan despite the fact that for two years it has been in a position to meet all the required conditions for such recognition.

"Yet the Government of the United States of America recognizes the so-called Jewish Government within a few hours, although the factors for this recognition were lacking. I also would like to point out that the Security Council refused more than once to recommend to the General Assembly the admission of the Transjordan Government to the United Nations. Therefore, my Government does not feel that there is room for reply to the questions addressed to it."

Regardless of the contumacy of that reply to the Security Council, it is the very best evidence of the illegal purpose of this Government in invading Palestine with armed forces and conducting the war that it is conducting there. It is against the peace. It is not on behalf of the peace. It is an invasion for a purpose.

My distinguished friend, the learned Representative of Syria, says that that act, as the act of all the other five armies, is within the Charter; and that it is an act of a regional organization advancing upon this country of Palestine at the invitation of a majority of the people of that

country, which has had no government according to his claim.

Thereby he admitted the international character of whatever act this is. He walked right into the Charter of the United Nations, which is an international charter, and saw fit to call to our attention articles 51 and 52 of the Charter as a justification for this invasion. He omitted, probably by an inadvertence, to refer to that article which shows that this act of regional organization in Palestine is contrary to the Charter and in violation of it and is strictly an illegal act.

He omitted to refer to article 53, which provides, among other things, "but no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against an enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on the request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state."

Those states defined in paragraph 2 were the enemy states of World War II. Of course, that is not the position here. Therefore, we have evidence of the highest type of the international violation of the law here—an admission by those who commit the violation.

Now, it is not necessary to pass upon the juridical status of Palestine in order to have a cease-fire resolution adopted here. Therefore, we do not push any claim about any juridical status here, but it is perfectly obvious to all of us that that part of Palestine which is under the *de facto* government of the Provisional Government of Israel is not a part of the regional organization to which he refers, and therefore, this is not that cooperative effort that he would have us believe it is. This is hostility by a group, a coalition, a region—call it a regional organization—against an organized community that least claims before us that it is a state. We do not have to pass upon the question of whether it is or not. All we have to consider is the fact of what is going on there.

But here is something of considerable significance, it seems to us. We are informed that the Government of Syria in agreement with the Arab League states has proclaimed a blockade of the regional waters of Palestine and has issued warnings to foreign shipping. It is elementary that a proclamation of a blockade constitutes a claim of belligerent rights. The exercise of belligerent rights depends upon the existence of war, whether it be international war or civil war. The claim to exercise belligerent rights must rest upon a recognition of the belligerency of the opposing party.

I do not intend now to discuss the grave questions involved in this claim, nor do I intend to discuss here and now the validity of the blockade which has been proclaimed. I refer to the proclamation of the blockade alleged to be applicable to foreign shipping off the coast of Palestine merely for the purpose of adding another bit of evidence to establish the fact that there is a threat to the peace and a breach of the peace in Palestine.

It is impossible to maintain that foreign shipping off the coast of Palestine is subject to the exercise of belligerent rights and at the same time to assert that there is no threat to the peace or breach of the peace within the meaning of article 39 of the Charter. This is equivalent in its absurdity to alleging that these five armies are there to maintain peace and at the same time are conducting bloody war.

If this is a genuine position, Mr. President—that their purpose is to maintain peace—would it hurt them to adopt this resolution? No! They could perform their obligations if that is their true position. Everyone knows that this resolution adopted here by the Security Council would have a binding effect.

This would be a finding, a decision by the Security Council, and every member of the United Nations would be bound by it and bound to help keep King Abdullah where he belongs. We find in article 2, paragraph 5: "All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive"—that is what this is—"or enforcement action," and, 6: "The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security."

Now again turn to article 48. This would apply to every member of the United Nations if we adopt it in this resolution proposed by the United States. This would be a decision and article 48 provides: "The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members." And this resolution points directly at certain members of the United Nations and calls upon them to cease fire. But article 25—what does article 25 do to members of the United Nations? Let us read it:

"The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security

Council in accordance with the present Charter."

Now, Mr. President, there are certain consequences that follow disobedience of the decisions of the Security Council. It is not necessary to step right off immediately into action under articles 41 or 42. There are other sanctions against disobedience of the decisions. Therefore, since there is no reasonable ground for difference about the existence of a threat to the peace, about the existence of disturbance of the peace, about the character—the international character—of it, the Security Council should take care of the situation under its obligations found in article 1. I had better read it. It is unsafe for me to try to quote. I found that out before.

"The Purposes of the United Nations are:

"1. To maintain international peace and se-

Resolution on the India-Pakistan Question¹

The Security Council,

Having considered the complaint of the Government of India concerning the dispute over the State of Jammu and Kashmir, having heard the representative of India in support of that complaint and the reply and counter complaints of the representative of Pakistan,

Being strongly of opinion that the early restoration of peace and order in Jammu and Kashmir is essential and that India and Pakistan should do their utmost to bring about a cessation of all fighting,

Noting with satisfaction that both India and Pakistan desire that the question of the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan should be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite,

Considering that the continuation of the dispute is likely to endanger international peace and security;

Reaffirms the Council's Resolution of January 17th,

Resolves that the membership of the Commission established by the Resolution of the Council of January 20th, 1948, shall be increased to five and shall include in addition to the membership mentioned in that Resolution, representative of ——— and ——— and that if the membership of the Commission has not been completed within ten days from the date of the adoption of this Resolution the President of the Council may designate

¹ U.N. doc. S/726, Apr. 22, 1948. Submitted jointly by the Representatives of Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Adopted at the 286th meeting of the Security Council on Apr. 21, 1948.

curity, and to that end: to take effective collective measures"— effective collective measures, not futile ones, not any more those which we have found have no influence and which we have already agreed by a unanimous vote have been flouted and disregarded, but take effective collective measures—"for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace . . ."

Before the conscience of the world how will the Security Council look if it refuses this action? Don't you think that all the world knows what we know is going on in Palestine? And, we are confronted with this duty that the Charter imposes upon us: to recognize that fact. Now, can we refuse to do it? That is the question. Can we refuse to do it?

such other Member or Members of the United Nations as are required to complete the membership of five,

Instructs the Commission to proceed at once to the Indian subcontinent and there place its good offices and mediation at the disposal of the Governments of India and Pakistan with a view to facilitating the taking of the necessary measures, both with respect to the restoration of peace and order and to the holding of a plebiscite by the two Governments, acting in co-operation with one another and with the Commission and further instructs the Commission to keep the Council informed of the action taken under the Resolution, and to this end,

Recommends to the Governments of India and Pakistan the following measures as those which in the opinion of the Council are appropriate to bring about a cessation of the fighting and to create proper conditions for a free and impartial plebiscite to decide whether the State of Jammu and Kashmir is to accede to India or Pakistan.

A. RESTORATION OF PEACE AND ORDER

1. The Government of Pakistan should undertake to use its best endeavours:

(a) To secure the withdrawal from the State of Jammu and Kashmir of tribesmen and Pakistani nationals not normally resident therein who have entered the State for the purposes of fighting and to prevent any intrusion into the State of such elements and any furnishing of material aid to those fighting in the State.

(b) To make known to all concerned that the measures indicated in this and the following para-

graphs provide full freedom to all subjects of the State, regardless of creed, caste, or party, to express their views and to vote on the question of the accession of the State, and that therefore they should co-operate in the maintenance of peace and order.

2. The Government of India should :

(a) When it is established to the satisfaction of the Commission set up in accordance with the Council's Resolution of 20 January that the tribesmen are withdrawing and that arrangements for the cessation of the fighting have become effective, put into operation in consultation with the Commission a plan for withdrawing their own forces from Jammu and Kashmir and reducing them progressively to the minimum strength required for the support of the civil power in the maintenance of law and order,

(b) Make known that the withdrawal is taking place in stages and announce the completion of each stage;

(c) When the Indian forces shall have been reduced to the minimum strength mentioned in (a) above, arrange in consultation with the Commission for the stationing of the remaining forces to be carried out in accordance with the following principles:

- (i) That the presence of troops should not afford any intimidation or appearance of intimidation to the inhabitants of the State,
- (ii) That as small a number as possible should be retained in forward areas,
- (iii) That any reserve of troops which may be included in the total strength should be located within their present Base area.

3. The Government of India should agree that until such time as the plebiscite administration referred to below finds it necessary to exercise the powers of direction and supervision over the State forces and police provided for in Paragraph 8 they will be held in areas to be agreed upon with the Plebiscite Administrator.

4. After the plan referred to in paragraph 2(a) above has been put into operation, personnel recruited locally in each district should so far as possible be utilized for the reestablishment and maintenance of law and order with due regard to protection of minorities, subject to such additional requirements as may be specified by the Plebiscite Administration referred to in paragraph 7.

5. If these local forces should be found to be inadequate, the Commission, subject to the agreement of both the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan, should arrange for the use of such forces of either Dominion as it deems effective for the purpose of pacification.

B. PLEBISCITE

6. The Government of India should undertake to ensure that the Government of the State invite the major political groups to designate responsible representatives to share equitably and fully in the conduct of the administration at the Ministerial level, while the plebiscite is being prepared and carried out.

7. The Government of India should undertake that there will be established in Jammu and Kashmir a Plebiscite Administration to hold a Plebiscite as soon as possible on the question of the accession of the State to India or Pakistan.

8. The Government of India should undertake that there will be delegated by the State to the Plebiscite Administration such powers as the latter considers necessary for holding a fair and impartial plebiscite including, for that purpose only, the direction and supervision of the State forces and police.

9. The Government of India should at the request of the Plebiscite Administration make available from the Indian forces such assistance as the Plebiscite Administration may require for the performance of its functions.

10. (a) The Government of India should agree that a nominee of the Secretary-General of the United Nations will be appointed to be the Plebiscite Administrator.

(b) The Plebiscite Administrator, acting as an officer of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, should have authority to nominate his Assistants and other subordinates and to draft regulations governing the Plebiscite. Such nominees should be formally appointed and such draft regulations should be formally promulgated by the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) The Government of India should undertake that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir will appoint fully qualified persons nominated by the Plebiscite Administrator to act as special magistrates within the State judicial system to hear cases which in the opinion of the Plebiscite Administrator have a serious bearing on the preparation for and the conduct of a free and impartial plebiscite.

(d) The terms of service of the Administrator should form the subject of a separate negotiation between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Government of India. The Administrator should fix the terms of service for his Assistants and subordinates.

(e) The Administrator should have the right to communicate direct with the Government of the State and with the Commission of the Security Council and, through the Commission with the Security Council, with the Governments of India and Pakistan and with their Representatives with the Commission. It would be his duty to bring to

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the notice of any or all of the foregoing (as he in his discretion may decide) any circumstances arising which may tend, in his opinion, to interfere with the freedom of the Plebiscite.

11. The Government of India should undertake to prevent and to give full support to the Administrator and his staff in preventing any threat, coercion or intimidation, bribery or other undue influence on the voters in the plebiscite, and the Government of India should publicly announce and should cause the Government of the State to announce this undertaking as an international obligation binding on all public authorities and officials in Jammu and Kashmir.

12. The Government of India should themselves and through the Government of the State declare and make known that all subjects of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, regardless of creed, caste or party, will be safe and free in expressing their views and in voting on the question of the accession of the State and that there will be freedom of the Press, speech and assembly and freedom of travel in the State, including freedom of lawful entry and exit.

13. The Government of India should use and should ensure that the Government of the State also use their best endeavours to effect the withdrawal from the State of all Indian nationals other than those who are normally resident therein

or who on or since 15 August 1947 have entered it for a lawful purpose.

14. The Government of India should ensure that the Government of the State release all political prisoners and take all possible steps so that:

(a) all citizens of the State who have left it on account of disturbances are invited, and are free, to return to their homes and to exercise their rights as such citizens;

(b) there is no victimization;

(c) minorities in all parts of the State are accorded adequate protection.

15. The Commission of the Security Council should at the end of the plebiscite certify to the Council whether the plebiscite has or has not been really free and impartial.

C. GENERAL PROVISIONS

16. The Governments of India and Pakistan should each be invited to nominate a Representative to be attached to the Commission for such assistance as it may require in the performance of its task.

17. The Commission should establish in Jammu and Kashmir such observers as it may require of any of the proceedings in pursuance of the measures indicated in the foregoing paragraphs.

18. The Security Council Commission should carry out the tasks assigned to it herein.

U.N. Temporary Commission To Observe Elections in South Korea ¹

At its 33d meeting, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea today (April 28) adopted the following resolution:

"In order to comply with the provisions of the resolution passed at its 22nd meeting, on 12 March,

"Having satisfied itself as a result of its extensive field observations in various key districts of south Korea that there exists in south Korea in a reasonable degree a free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly are recognized and respected,

"The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea resolves:

"To confirm that it will observe the elections announced by the commanding General of the United States Forces in Korea to be held on 10 May 1948."

In its resolution of March 12, 1948, the Temporary Commission decided "to observe elections

announced by the Commanding General of the American forces to be held on 9 May 1948, provided the Commission has ascertained that the elections will be held in a free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly would be recognized and respected."

The date of the elections was later altered to May 10.²

Korean People Congratulated on Elections

Statement by Secretary Marshall

[Released to the press May 12]

The Korean people are to be congratulated on the success of Korea's first democratic election on Monday, held under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. The fact that some 90 percent of the registered voters cast their ballots, despite the lawless efforts of a Communist-dominated minority to prevent or sabotage the election, is a clear revelation that the Korean people are determined to form their own government by democratic means.

Department of State Bulletin

¹Released to the press by the U.N. Department of Public Information on Apr. 28, 1948.

²BULLETIN of Mar. 14, 1948, p. 344.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Thirty-first Session of the International Labor Conference¹

The Thirty-first Session of the International Labor Conference is scheduled to convene at San Francisco on June 17, 1948, and is expected to continue at least three weeks. The Thirtieth Session was held at Geneva in June and July 1947. The forthcoming session will be the fifth to be held in the United States, others having met at Washington in 1919, New York in 1941, Philadelphia in 1944, and Seattle in 1946.

It is expected that the Conference will be attended by delegations from most, if not all, of the 55 member countries of the International Labor Organization (ILO). The delegations will be "tripartite", that is, composed of two members representing the Government, one representing management, and one representing labor. Countries which are members of the United Nations but not members of the ILO have been invited to be represented by observers at the Conference.

The ILO is an intergovernmental agency, financed by contributions from its member governments, whose purpose is to further social justice and thus provide the basis for universal and lasting peace. The Organization provides machinery for concerted international action to improve working conditions, raise standards of living, and promote social and economic stability. Established in 1919, it is now a specialized agency of the United Nations.

The principal function of the International Labor Conference is the formulation of international minimum standards governing workers and living conditions. These standards are embodied in multilateral treaties, called international labor conventions, and in formal recommendations. The member countries are obligated to consider conventions for possible ratification. If a country ratifies a convention, it is under obligation to apply its provisions and to submit annual reports to the International Labor Office on the manner in which it is doing so. Recommendations are not required to be considered for possible ratification, but countries are obligated to consider them "with a view to effect being given to them by national legislation or otherwise". Eighty-six conventions and 82 recommendations have been adopted by the 30 sessions of the Conference to date. Fifty-three of the conventions are currently in force. A total of 972 national ratifications of the conventions has been registered.

The agenda of the forthcoming session will comprise the following items: (1) the Director-General's report on the work of the Organization during the year and on social and economic trends throughout the world; (2) financial and budgetary questions, including the approval of the budget for the 1949 operations of the Organization; (3) examination of reports supplied by the member governments on the way in which they are implementing the conventions they have ratified; (4) consideration of the adoption of one international labor convention and one recommendation providing for national employment services and consideration of the adoption of a convention revising the convention on fee-charging employment agencies adopted by the Conference in 1933; (5) preliminary considerations of the question of vocational guidance with a view to framing international standards at the 1949 session; (6) wages, including the questions of wage policy, fair-wage clauses in public contracts, and the protection of wages; (7) consideration of a convention to safeguard freedom of association of workers and employers and to protect their right to organize; (8) the question of industrial relations, including the application of the principles of the right to organize and bargain collectively, collective agreements, conciliation and arbitration, and cooperation between the public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations; (9) consideration of adoption of a convention revising the conventions regulating the employment of women on night work; (10) consideration of a convention partially to revise the convention regulating the night work of young persons; (11) substitution for the provisions of the night-work (women) convention (revised), 1934, and of the night-work of young persons (industry) convention, 1919, contained in the schedule to the labor-standards (nonmetropolitan territories) convention, 1947, of the corresponding provisions of the revising conventions proposed under items 9 and 10 above; and (12) approval of an annex, relating to the ILO, to the convention on the privileges and immunities of the U.N. specialized agencies.

The Conference will be preceded on June 12 and 14 by the 105th session of the Governing Body.

¹ Prepared by the Division of International Conferences, Department of State.

Seventh Meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee

By James G. Evans

The Seventh Plenary Meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee was held at Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt, April 1-8, 1948. Nineteen member governments and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations were represented. His Excellency Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt and Minister of Finance, addressed the meeting at the opening session. His Excellency Osman Abaza Bey, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Finance, and head of the delegation of the host country, served as chairman of the meeting.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee was organized in 1939 "(a) to observe and keep in touch with developments in the world cotton situation and (b) to suggest as and when advisable to governments represented on it any measure suitable and practicable for the achievement of ultimate international cooperation." In order to achieve the effectiveness of its work, the Advisory Committee at its fifth meeting (Washington, May 7-14, 1946) recommended to the member governments the establishment of an Executive Committee which would cooperate with international organizations concerned with the world cotton situation, thereby providing for the exchange of views in regard to current developments. The Committee also recommended that a secretariat be organized at Washington which would assemble and make available to member governments information on world cotton production, trade, consumption, stocks, and prices.¹

Following the pattern of previous plenary meetings the agenda for the seventh meeting as recommended by the Executive Committee provided for: (1) consideration of proposals relating to organizational changes and the expenditure of funds; (2) consideration of the work program for the following year; (3) consideration of recommendations to member governments looking toward further international cooperation; and (4) a review of the cotton situation in each of the member countries and in the world as a whole. Final action of the seventh meeting consisted of 14 reso-

lutions approved unanimously at the final session held in Alexandria April 8.

Organizational Changes and the Expenditure of Funds

Leslie A. Wheeler in his report as retiring chairman recommended full participation of the Advisory Committee membership in the work of the Executive Committee at Washington. The Seventh Plenary Meeting accepted his suggestion and replaced the Executive Committee with a standing committee of all contributing members. The effect of this action will be that the International Cotton Advisory Committee will function as a standing committee at Washington between annual plenary meetings.

The Secretariat was instructed to draw to the attention of the governments concerned that all members of the United Nations and related international organizations having a substantial interest in cotton are eligible for membership in the International Cotton Advisory Committee. Accordingly the Secretariat was instructed to keep the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization informed of the Committee's activities and to invite representation on an observer basis from those organizations at the Committee deliberations (Resolution VIII).

The Standing Committee was authorized to approve expenditures totaling \$60,000 during the year ending June 30, 1949 (Resolution IV). Assessment of member governments will continue according to the formula adopted for the previous year (Resolution V). A reserve fund of \$30,000 was established out of which withdrawals may be made only when expenditures made in accordance with the approved budget exhaust the funds available on current account (Resolution VI). Continuance of membership of governments whose contributions are in arrears for more than two years is to be examined in each case by the Standing Committee (Resolution VII).

Program of Work for Secretariat—1948-49

The Advisory Committee recognized that "the assembling of relevant facts in international array is basic to the development of international under-

¹ The sixth meeting of the Advisory Committee (Washington, June 9-11, 1947) approved minor organizational changes within the established structure.

standing and cooperation . . . ". Accordingly the Secretariat was instructed to compile and publish, with respect to the world cotton situation, monthly commentaries, quarterly and annual statements, and a quarterly statistical bulletin for cotton and competing fibers. The Secretariat was also instructed to initiate studies of national statistical procedures relating to cotton (Resolution III).

Recommendations to Member Governments

It was also recognized by the Advisory Committee that the statistical and other data essential to a full knowledge of the world cotton situation must be made available to the Secretariat as a basis for the work program. The Advisory Committee therefore resolved to recommend to member governments that they make every effort to provide the Secretariat with specific data, including information concerning stocks; ginnings; imports; consumption; losses by destruction; exports; re-exports; prices; indication of area to be planted; forecasts and estimates of areas planted, areas harvested, yields, and production; rayon fiber and yarn production, imports, exports, and prices; elucidating comment on the information furnished; and semi-annual statements on economic developments affecting the supply and distribution of cotton. The Secretariat was authorized to take steps to secure similar information for countries whose governments are not members of the Advisory Committee. It was suggested that the Standing Committee consider the advisability of assembling statistical data on the output of textile machinery (Resolution III).

Cotton Situation

Each delegation presented a statement of the cotton situation in the country it represented. The Secretariat presented a review of the current world cotton situation, a summary of which follows:

"The world cotton situation for the 1947-48 season is characterized by:

- (1) Production of cotton below the prewar level and considerably less than indicated consumption.
- (2) A general level of world mill activity below prewar and mill output of cotton textiles much less than world needs.
- (3) Stocks of cotton apparently ample to meet mill requirements for the current season but decreasing at a rapid rate as a result of the continuing excess of cotton consumption over production since the end of the war.
- (4) International trade in cotton hampered by financial difficulties but with prospects that total trade for the current season may be sufficient for the maintenance of mill activity during the latter part of the season.

- (5) Prices for cotton high enough to suggest increasing substitutions of synthetic fibers for cotton but too low, in relation to returns from the production of foodstuffs and other competing enterprises to stimulate the rapid expansion of cotton cultivation in countries where governmental production control measures are not in effect.
- (6) A continuation of the upward trend in synthetic fiber production with prospects for an accelerated increase in the rate of production and substitutions for cotton as war-damaged rayon plants are repaired and new plants constructed."

U.S. DELEGATION TO SECOND ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF ICAO

[Released to the press May 21]

The Department of State announced on May 21 that the President has approved the composition of the United States Delegation to the Second Annual Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (Icao), scheduled to convene at Geneva June 1, 1948.

The United States Delegation will be headed by Russell B. Adams, Board Member, Civil Aeronautics Board. J. Paul Barringer, Deputy Director, Office of Transport and Communications, Department of State, will serve as vice chairman.

Invitations have been extended to both Houses of Congress to send congressional advisers as part of the Delegation.

Designated as consultants to the Delegation are: John R. Alison, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, and Paul Aiken, Second Assistant Postmaster General.

The following have been named as Government advisers: John M. Cates, Jr., Division of International Organization Affairs, Department of State; Leo G. Cyr, Assistant Chief, Aviation Division, Department of State; Paul T. David, U.S. Representative on the Air Transport Committee of ICAO; Charles F. Dyer, Director, Aircraft and Components Service, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce; Glen A. Gilbert, Chief of Technical Mission, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce; Alfred Hand, Director, Staff Programs Office, Office of the Administrator, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce; Robert D. Hoyt, Chief, International Standards Division, Civil Aeronautics Board; Robert J. G. McClurkin, Assistant Director, Economic Bureau, Civil Aeronautics Board; Emory T. Nunneley, Jr., General Counsel, Civil Aeronautics Board; H. Walker Percy, Acting U.S. Representative on the Air Navigation Committee of ICAO; Edward S. Prentice, Assistant Chief, Aviation Division, Department of State; Carl H. Schwartz, Assistant Chief, Estimates Division, Bureau of the Budget; Brackley Shaw, General Counsel, Department of the Air Force; Paul A. Smith, Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, representing the United States on the Council of ICAO; and Theodore C. Uebel, liaison officer, Staff Program Offices, International Services, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce.

Included in the Delegation as industry advisers are Hall L. Hibbard, Vice President and Chief Engineer, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, and Stuart G. Tipton, General Counsel, Air Transport Association of America.

ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

Lyle L. Schmitter, Division of International Conferences, Department of State, will serve as executive secretary; and Norman P. Seagrave, Air Coordinating Committee, will serve as technical secretary to the Delegation.

United States positions on the specific agenda items to be discussed and acted upon at the Second Assembly of ICAO have been prepared within the framework of the Air Coordinating Committee, where opportunity was provided for full and complete industry participation in United States positions.

The Second Annual Assembly of ICAO will not only review and approve actions taken by the Council of ICAO during the past year but will also discuss matters of policy and operation during the forthcoming year. ICAO now has a membership of 48 nations, most of which are expected to send representatives to the Assembly. Among the more important matters to come before the Assembly is the expected signing of an international convention concerning the protection of the rights of mortgage holders of aircraft engaged in international air commerce.

The Second Assembly is the first full meeting of the Organization since it began operations one year ago in accordance with the Chicago convention on international civil aviation. The Assembly represents a significant step in international cooperation by an important specialized agency of the United Nations.

AEC TO SUSPEND ACTIVITIES

On May 17, the Atomic Energy Commission, at its 16th meeting since it began its work on June 14, 1946, decided to suspend its activities.

The vote on the draft report of the Commission to the Security Council presented on May 7 by François de Rose of France on behalf of the Delegations of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States, was 9 to 2. The two negative votes were cast by the U.S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R.

The Report of the Atomic Energy Commission to the Security Council, the third report to be submitted by the Commission, recommends in view of the failure to achieve agreement on the international control of atomic energy "at the Commission level", that the "negotiations in the Atomic Energy Commission be suspended" until the General Assembly finds that this situation no longer exists or until such time as the permanent members of the Atomic Energy Commission (Canada, China, France, U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.) find "through prior consultation, that there exists a basis for agreement".

The Commission further recommends that the three reports be transmitted to the next regular session of the General Assembly, convening in Paris on September 21, "as a matter of special concern".

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION 1945-1948: REPORT OF THE U.S. REPRESENTATIVE

[Released to the press May 20]

The Department of State released on May 20 a report of the growth and accomplishments of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) as submitted to the Secretary of State by Rear Admiral Paul A. Smith, representing the United States on the Council of ICAO. This report is entitled "International Civil Aviation 1945-1948—Report of the U.S. Representative", Department of State publication 3131.

Writing from Montreal, the permanent seat of ICAO, Admiral Smith expresses the hope that the report "may serve not only to promote a clearer understanding of the purposes, accomplishments, and future objectives of the International Civil Aviation Organization but also to indicate the valuable services which it is rendering and, with the necessary support, can continue to render to international civil aviation."

In retrospect, states the report, "the Chicago conference may well claim to have been one of the most successful conferences ever held and one of the most important milestones in the history of aviation. It produced the convention which created the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and provided the organization with a constitution; and it set in motion great advances in the international standardization of air navigation practices."

The story of the formation of the provisional organization, PICAO, and its evolution according to plan into the permanent organization, ICAO, is described, as well as the development of international standards and recommended practices in the technical field and the slower, yet definite, progress in the economic field.

"On the whole", points out the report, "the outlook for ICAO is promising. . . . While there is room for improvement, the record to date justifies a high degree of confidence for the future."

High tribute is paid to the effective work of the interdepartmental Air Coordinating Committee of the United States Government upon which the United States Representative relies for formulation of policies and for general guidance.

The report concludes: "ICAO is building soundly upon a foundation of technical activities, and from this foundation of relatively easy agreement it is gradually but surely reaching toward wider understanding and agreement in the more elusive and intangible fields of aviation economics and air law."

Copies of this report are for sale for 25 cents each by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

Department of State Bulletin

Major Problems Existing Between U.S. and U.S.S.R. Are Not Bilateral Issues

[Released to the press May 18]

The Department of State has seen the press reports of a statement by Premier Stalin in response to an "open letter" from Henry Wallace. Premier Stalin's opinion that a peaceful settlement of outstanding problems is possible and necessary in the interests of a general peace is encouraging, but the specific issues listed in Premier Stalin's statement are not bilateral issues between this country and the Soviet Union. They are of intimate and compelling interest to many countries and have been under negotiation for the past two years or more in bodies where other countries are represented, such as the United Nations and the Council of Foreign Ministers. For example, the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission and its subcommittees have held over 200 meetings and the Commission on May 17 reported its inability to reach an agreement because of the adamant opposition of two of its members—the Soviet Union and the Ukraine—to proposals which were acceptable to the other nine nations represented on the Commission. A similar situation exists with regard to other issues mentioned in Premier Stalin's statement.

The Department of State on May 19 made the following information available to the press in connection with the Stalin statement:

1. *Reduction of Armaments*

The problem of the regulation of conventional armaments was discussed in the 1946 General Assembly of the United Nations, and has since been under consideration in the Commission for Conventional Armaments of the Security Council.

2. *Atomic Energy*

In the field of atomic energy, agreement on an effective plan for international control has so far been blocked by the Soviet Union.

The presentation of the Third Report of the Commission marks the recognition of an impasse which has existed practically since the negotia-

tions began almost two years and 220 meetings ago. Fourteen out of 17 of the nations which are now or have been represented on the Commission are agreed on the basic and indispensable requirements of an international control plan; the Soviet Union, Poland, and the Ukraine have been the only members of the Commission to disagree.

Despite its unceasing efforts, the Commission has now been forced to declare that: "It has been unable to secure the agreement of the Soviet Union to even those elements of effective control considered essential from the technical point of view, let alone their acceptance of the nature and extent of participation in the world community required of all nations in this field by the First and Second Reports of the Atomic Energy Commission." In this situation, the Commission has concluded that for the present no useful purpose could be served by carrying on negotiations at the Commission level and has referred the whole problem to the Security Council with a recommendation that it be forwarded to the General Assembly.

The conclusion that further work at the Commission level would be futile does not mean that the efforts to achieve international control of atomic energy are to be terminated, but it does mean that the Commission has recognized that factors necessary to bring about agreement on an effective system for the international control of atomic energy are outside the competence of the Commission. The United Nations is still confronted with the problem of international control of atomic energy and the United States Government is still ready to participate in genuinely effective control.

3. *German Peace Settlement*

By common agreement the question of a German peace settlement is one for the Council of Foreign Ministers. The Council has held two long meetings devoted to this subject. Soviet opposition to virtually every proposition put forward by the United States, Great Britain, and France has thus far blocked all progress on this question.

May 30, 1948

4. *Japanese Peace Settlement*

In July 1947 the United States proposed to the ten other members of the Far Eastern Commission that a preliminary conference be held to discuss a peace treaty for Japan, the voting procedure of such a conference to be by two-thirds majority. Eight states indicated general agreement with this proposal. The Soviet Union held that the peace-treaty problems should be considered by the Council of Foreign Ministers, composed in this instance of the United Kingdom, China, the U.S.S.R., and the United States. China proposed that the peace treaty be considered by a conference of the eleven Far Eastern Commission countries and that decisions be taken by a majority which must include the four powers named above. It has so far been impossible to resolve the conflict between these widely different concepts as to the basis on which the Japanese peace-treaty conference should be convened.

5. *Evacuation of Troops From China*

As of March 31, 1948, there were stationed in China, of the armed forces of the United States, 1,496 Army personnel and 4,125 Navy and Marine personnel. These forces remain in China at the request of the National Government.

6. *Evacuation of Troops From Korea*

With respect to the suggestion that United States and Soviet occupation forces be withdrawn from Korea, the United Nations General Assembly, by resolution of November 14, 1947, recommended a plan for the early achievement of Korean independence, to be followed promptly by the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces.

The General Assembly constituted a United Nations commission to assist in this program. The Ukraine was elected to membership on the commission but refused to serve. The U.S.S.R. denied the United Nations commission entry into the northern zone of Korea. It has not only refused to collaborate in any way in the implementation of the United Nations plan but has attempted to proceed unilaterally with a plan of its own which threatens to lead to civil war among the Koreans themselves.

7. *Respect for National Sovereignty and Noninterference in Domestic Affairs*

The facts bearing on this subject are too voluminous for recapitulation here. The actions and policies of the two Governments in this respect are a matter of public record, and speak for themselves.

8. *Military Bases*

The policy of the United States in this respect

has been governed by the unanimous resolution of the United Nations General Assembly of December 14, 1946, which makes the retention of armed forces on the territories of members conditional upon the freely and publicly expressed consent of such members. In accordance with article 103 of the Charter, the United States has made it a practice to register with the United Nations the instruments of agreements. It is of interest to note that the United States has proposed in the Security Council that armed forces acting under the Security Council have unlimited rights of passage and rights to use bases wherever located. The U.S.S.R. has rejected this proposal.

9. *International Trade*

The representatives of 23 countries attended the session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment which was held in Geneva in the summer of 1947. The representatives of 56 nations participated in the final Conference on Trade and Employment held in Habana from November 1947 to March 1948. This Conference agreed upon the charter for an international trade organization, one of the main purposes of which is the elimination of all forms of discrimination in international trade. The Soviet Government declined to participate in either of these meetings.

10. *Assistance to War-Devastated Countries*

The aid being extended by the United States to other countries on a world-wide scale, through both United Nations channels and others, should be an adequate answer to this point. In the case of the European Recovery Program, in which the U.S.S.R. declined to participate, the proposal to create a new organization came from the participating European countries.

11. *Human Rights*

The United Nations turned to the question of human rights as one of its first tasks and its work in this field is well advanced. The Human Rights Commission, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, may shortly recommend a draft declaration and covenant on human rights to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly. Since both the U.S.S.R. and the United States are active members of the Human Rights Commission, it is difficult to see how this matter could be advanced in any other forum. It lies in the nature of this subject that it is imminently a multilateral and international problem and both the Soviet Union and the United States have, in the United Nations Commission, a wholly adequate forum in which to put forward their views.

False Accusations by Yugoslav Press Against American Officials Protested

TEXT OF U.S. NOTE TO YUGOSLAV FOREIGN OFFICE¹

[Released to the press May 19]

Text of a note dated May 18 delivered to the Yugoslav Foreign Office by the American Embassy at Belgrade on that date

The Embassy of the United States presents its compliments to the Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs and has the honor to bring to the Minister's attention various false accusations reported by the Yugoslav press as having been made against American officials in the course of the trial of one Ilija Mangovic before the Circuit Court at Cacak.

It is not the purpose of the Embassy to raise any question as to the conduct of this trial. As a matter of record, however, the Embassy feels that it must make mention of the allegations put forth, which were to the effect that Lieutenant Colonel Stratton and W. O. La Plante had employed the accused, knowing him to be a criminal, and that Lieutenant Colonel Stratton had concealed him from the Yugoslav authorities and had assisted him to escape.

On the first point it is noted from the Yugoslav press that prosecution admitted that the accused, prior to his employment by Americans, had been granted amnesty by the Yugoslav Government for his past actions. The Minister will doubtless agree that American Embassy personnel cannot be reproached for employing amnestied persons.

On the second point, the Embassy is in a position formally to declare that it is completely untrue that Colonel Stratton concealed the accused from the Yugoslav authorities. Incontestable proof of this fact will be found in the Embassy's *note verbale* No. 720 of August 5, 1947, in which the Embassy furnished to the Minister the names of all domestic servants employed by Embassy personnel. The name of the accused was duly listed therein.

It surely would not be seriously maintained that Colonel Stratton attempted to assist the accused in avoiding arrest. On one occasion an unidentified person did in fact intercept Colonel Stratton at his gate with what Colonel Stratton understood to be an inquiry about servants. Quite properly this stranger was invited to call at the Embassy where an interpreter would be available for any

appropriate inquiries. The person in question did not then or at any other time appear at the Embassy.

In view of the publicity given to the defamatory imputations against two officers of this Embassy, the Embassy feels certain that the Minister will wish publicly to correct the false statements made about these officers.

The Embassy avails itself [etc.]

Procedure for Filing Ownership Declaration in Yugoslavia

[Released to the press May 19]

The American Embassy at Belgrade has been informed by the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs that foreign owners of Yugoslav Government prewar internal debt claims and securities must submit a declaration of ownership relative to their holdings by May 31, 1948, or forfeit them to the state.

The Ministry explained that some owners declared their titles before June 30, 1947, as prescribed by law, and later transmitted their securities for conversion prior to December 31, 1947, but did not submit a declaration of ownership. In order to permit claimants to file this declaration of ownership, the Yugoslav authorities have extended the period for filing to May 31, 1948. This extended period applies also to claimants who did not declare and deposit their claims and securities within the prescribed period. Claimants who have already submitted a declaration of ownership need not do so again, however.

The foregoing applies to Yugoslav internal-debt obligations payable in dinars and originating prior to April 18, 1941, and to nonfunded claims of all kinds against the Yugoslav Government.² The Yugoslav Ministry of Finance at Belgrade was to receive the declarations relative to the Government securities, while those pertaining to nonfunded claims were to be sent to the agencies where such claims originated.

¹ Printed from telegraphic text.

² BULLETIN of June 22, 1947, p. 1219.

Greece and Bipartite Board for U.S.-U.K. Zones of Germany Adhere to Economic Cooperation Act

[Released to the press by the Department of State and the ECA May 18]

The Department of State and the Economic Cooperation Administration on May 18 released copies of the exchange of notes between the United States and Greece signifying Greek adherence to the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act. Also released on May 18 were copies of the corresponding exchange of letters between the United States and the American and British Military Governors in Germany, who constitute together the Bipartite Board for the United States and United Kingdom zones of occupation of Germany.

The publication of these texts follows the release on May 8 of exchanges between the United States and 11 participating European countries, namely: Austria, Denmark, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Nor-

way, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.¹ Since that time the Belgian Government authorized the publication of the text of its exchange of notes with the United States, which is similar to that between the United States and the Netherlands. Notes have not been exchanged as of this date with Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey, and the French zone of occupied Germany.

The primary difference between the Greek letter and those signed by other countries is that it provides that assistance rendered to Greece during the period covered by the letter will be extended through the American Mission for Aid to Greece in substantially the same manner as for the economic assistance being provided under the present Greek Aid Program and pursuant to the existing aid agreement of June 20, 1947.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREECE

The American Chargé d'Affaires at Athens to the Greek Foreign Minister

April 15, 1948

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to inform you that the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 (Title I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948) became law on April 3, 1948.

You will note the general requirement of the Act that, before assistance may be provided by the United States to a country of Europe which participates in a joint recovery program based on self-help and mutual cooperation, an agreement must have been concluded between that country and the United States as described in subsection 115(b) of the Act. However, before such an agreement is concluded and until July 3, 1948 the Government of the United States proposes, under the terms of subsection 115(c) to arrange for the performance, with respect to your country, of those functions authorized by the Act which may be determined to be essential in furtherance of its purposes. This action by the Government of the United States is contingent upon the requirements of subsection 115(c) of the Act being fulfilled.

Accordingly, I should appreciate your notifying me whether your Government adheres to the purposes and policies in furtherance of which the Act authorized assistance to be provided, and is engaged in continuous efforts to accomplish a joint recovery program through multilateral undertak-

ings and the establishment of a continuing organization for this purpose, and also whether your Government intends to conclude an agreement with the United States in accordance with subsection 115(b). The purposes of the Act are stated in the whole of subsection 102(b) and the policies referred to in subsection 102(b) are those designated as such in subsection 102(a).

My Government would be required by the Act to terminate assistance authorized by subsection 115(c) to your country if at any time it should find that your Government was not complying with such provisions of subsection 115(b) of the Act as my Government might consider applicable. I should appreciate being notified whether your Government is complying with and, for so long as assistance may be made available to it under the Act pursuant to this letter, is prepared to comply with the applicable provisions of subsection 115(b).

It is contemplated that, during the period covered by this letter, such assistance under the Act as may be furnished to your Government will be by grant and will be extended through the American Mission for Aid to Greece in substantially the same manner as for economic assistance being provided under the present Greek aid program, including the provisions for deposits of Greek currency against imports at the full landed cost including the foreign exchange certificate charge. The existing agreement of June 20, 1947 between our Governments shall continue to remain in force. The economic assistance to be fur-

¹ BULLETIN of May 16, 1948, p. 640.

nished to your Government during the period covered by this letter will be under the terms of that agreement as they apply to economic matters, and pursuant also to other relevant undertakings of your Government within the framework of that agreement. The provisions of the future agreement between our two Governments concerning any deposits to be made pursuant to paragraph (six) of subsection 115(b) of the Economic Cooperation Act will apply with respect to all assistance for your Government which is determined to have been made by grant during the period covered by this letter. I trust that your Government will concur in these arrangements.

I am sure your Government understands that the proposals set forth in this letter cannot be viewed as constituting an obligation on the part of my Government to make assistance available to your country.

Please accept [etc.]

K. L. RANKIN

The Greek Foreign Minister to the American Chargé d'Affaires at Athens

May 12, 1948

DEAR MR. RANKIN: Referring to your letter sub. No. 346 of April 15, 1948 I have the honor to advise that the Greek Government has authorized me to inform you of its adherence to the purposes and policies of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, which are stated in the whole of subsection 102 (b) and in subsection 102 (a), respectively, and in furtherance of which the Act authorizes assistance to be provided to my country.

The Greek Government has taken careful note of the provisions of subsection 115 (b) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 and intends to conclude an agreement with your Government pursuant to that section. It is understood that your Government would be required by the Act to terminate assistance if at any time it should find that the Government of Greece was not complying with such provisions of subsection 115 (b) of the Act as your Government considers applicable.

The Greek Government is complying with and for so long as assistance may be available to it under the Act pursuant to your letter, is prepared to comply with all the applicable provisions of subsection 115 (b) of the Act, and is also engaged in continuous efforts to accomplish a joint recovery program through multilateral undertakings and the establishment of a continuing organization for this purpose.

The Greek Government understands that, during the period covered by your letter, it is contemplated by your Government that such assistance under the Act as may be furnished hereunder will be by grant and that such assistance will be extended through the American Mission for Aid to Greece in substantially the same manner as the economic assistance being provided under the present Greek aid program, including the provisions for deposits of Greek currency against imports at the full landed cost including the foreign exchange certificate charge. It is understood that the existing agreement of June 20, 1947, between our Governments shall continue to remain in force, and the economic assistance to be furnished to the Greek Government during the period covered by your letter will be under the terms of that agreement as they apply to economic matters and pursuant also to other relevant undertakings of the Greek Government within the framework of that agreement. It is understood that the provisions of the future agreement between our Governments concerning any deposits to be made pursuant to paragraph (6) of subsection 115 (b) of the Economic Cooperation Act will apply with respect to all assistance for the Greek Government which is determined by your Government to have been made by grant during the period covered by your letter.

I am authorized to state that the Government of Greece understands that the proposals contained in your letter do not constitute an obligation on the part of your Government to make assistance available to my country.

Please accept [etc.]

C. S. TSALDARIS

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE BIPARTITE BOARD FOR U.S.-U.K. ZONES OF OCCUPATION OF GERMANY

The U.S. Political Adviser on German Affairs at Berlin to the Bipartite Board

May 1, 1948

SIRS: 1. The Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 (title one of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948) became law on 3 April 1948.

2. You will note the general requirement that, before assistance may be provided by the United States to a participating country as defined in subsection 103(A) of the act, an agreement must

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have been concluded between that country and the United States as described in subsection 115(B) of the act. However, before such an agreement is concluded and until 3 July 1948, the Government of the United States proposes, under the terms of subsection 115(C) to arrange for the performance, with respect to the United States and United Kingdom Zones of Occupation of Germany, of those functions authorized by the act which may be determined to be essential in furtherance of its purposes. This action by the Government of

the United States is contingent upon the requirements of subsection 115(C) of the act being fulfilled.

3. Accordingly, I should appreciate your notifying me whether the Bipartite Board, on behalf of the United States and United Kingdom Zones of Occupation of Germany, adheres to the purposes and policies in furtherance of which the act authorizes assistance to be provided, and is engaged in continuous efforts to accomplish a joint recovery program through multilateral undertakings and the establishment of a continuing organization for the purpose, and also whether the Bipartite Board, on behalf of the United States and United Kingdom Zones of Occupation of Germany, intends to conclude an agreement with the United States in accordance with subsection 115(B). The purposes of the act are stated in the whole of subsection 102(B) and the policies referred to in subsection 102(B) are those designated as such in subsection 102(A).

4. The Government of the United States would be required by the act to terminate assistance authorized by subsection 115(C) to the United States and United Kingdom Zones of Occupation of Germany if at any time it should find that such zones were not complying with such provisions of subsection 115(B) of the act as the Government of the United States might consider applicable. I should appreciate being notified whether the United States and United Kingdom Zones of Occupation of Germany are complying with and, for so long as assistance may be made available to them under the act pursuant to this letter, are prepared to comply with the applicable provisions of subsection 115(B).

5. It is contemplated that all assistance to the United States and United Kingdom Zones of Occupation of Germany hereunder will be made available upon terms of payment. The proceeds of exports from all future production and stocks of the United States and United Kingdom Zones of Occupation of Germany will be available for payment for such assistance at the earliest practicable time consistent with the rebuilding of the German economy on healthy, non-aggressive lines. Such proceeds shall be applied for such payment on a basis at least as favorable to the United States as that agreed upon respecting payment for imports under the memorandum of agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom dated 2 December 1946, as amended, relating to the economic integration of the United States and the United Kingdom Zones of Occupation of Germany. Detailed terms of payment will be determined in accordance with the act at a later time.

6. I should also like to have the agreement of the Bipartite Board, on behalf of the United States and United Kingdom Zones of Occupation of Germany, that deposits in German marks in

respect of assistance furnished hereunder will be made pursuant to current procedures and will be held or used for such purposes as may be agreed between the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Bipartite Board.

7. I am sure the Bipartite Board, on behalf of the United States and United Kingdom Zones of Occupation of Germany, understands that the proposals set forth in this letter cannot be viewed as constituting an obligation on the part of the Government of the United States to make assistance available to such zones.

ROBERT D. MURPHY

General Clay and General Robertson to Ambassador Murphy

May 14, 1948

SIR: 1. We have received your letter of 1 May 1948 concerning aid to bizonal Germany under the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, and have the honor to present you with this reply for transmittal to the Economic Cooperation Administrator.

2. The Bipartite Board, on behalf of the United States and United Kingdom zones of occupation of Germany, adheres to the purposes and policies of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, which are stated in the whole of subsection 102(B) and in subsection 102(A) respectively, and in furtherance of which the act authorizes assistance to be provided to such zones.

3. The Bipartite Board has taken careful note of the provisions of subsection 115(B) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 and intends, on behalf of the United States and United Kingdom zones of occupation of Germany, to conclude an agreement with the Government of the United States pursuant to that subsection. It is understood that the Government of the United States would be required by the act to terminate assistance if at any time it should find that such zones were not complying with such provisions of subsection 115(B) of the act as the Government of the United States considered applicable. The United States and United Kingdom zones of occupation of Germany are complying with and, for so long as assistance may be made available to them under the act pursuant to your letter, are prepared to comply with all the applicable provisions of subsection 115(B) of the act and are also engaged in continuous efforts to accomplish a joint recovery program through multilateral undertakings and the establishment of continuing organization for this purpose.

4. The Bipartite Board, on behalf of the United States and United Kingdom zones of occupation of Germany, understands that all assistance to such zones under the act pursuant to your letter will be made available upon payment terms and

that the proceeds of exports from all future production and stocks of US/UK zones of occupation of Germany will be available for payment for such assistance at the earliest practicable time consistent with the rebuilding of the German economy on healthy, non-aggressive lines. It further understands that such proceeds shall be applied for such payment on a basis at least as favorable to the United States as that agreed upon respecting payment for imports under the memorandum of agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom dated 2 December 1946, as amended, relating to the economic integration of the United States and United Kingdom zones of occupation of Germany. It is further understood that detailed terms of payment will be determined in accordance with the act at a later time.

5. The Bipartite Board, on behalf of the United States and United Kingdom zones of occupation of Germany, agree that deposits in German marks, in respect of assistance furnished pursuant to your letter, will be made pursuant to procedures as may be required by the administrator in accordance with the provision of the act, and will be held or used for such purposes as may be agreed between the administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Bipartite Board.

6. The Bipartite Board, on behalf of the United States and United Kingdom zones of occupation of Germany, understands that the proposals con-

tained in your letter do not constitute an obligation on the part of the Government of the United States to make assistance available to such zones.

GENERAL LUCIUS B. CLAY,
United States Military Governor

GENERAL BRIAN ROBERTSON,
United Kingdom Military Governor

Registration of Property Claims in Bulgaria

[Released to the press May 14]

The Department of State announced on May 14 that a recent Bulgarian law for the nationalization of urban real property requires that foreigners owning such property should register, by June 15, 1948, their ownership with the Municipal People's Council of the municipality in which the property is located.

The Bulgarian law defines urban real property subject to nationalization as property situated within the limits of urbanization plans and owned by private persons and corporations for the receipt of income from invested capital. Such property in villages is apparently exempt from the terms of the law.

The Department of State is requesting an extension of the dead line for registering the above-mentioned statements of ownership but is unable to state whether favorable action will be taken on the request.

Signing of Protocol With France Modifying Double Taxation Convention

Summary of Provisions

[Released to the press May 17]

A protocol between the United States and France for the purpose of modifying in certain respects the convention of October 18, 1946, between the two countries relating to double taxation was signed at Washington on May 17, 1948, by George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, and Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador in Washington.

The object of the protocol is to effect certain modifications in the provisions of the convention, signed at Paris October 18, 1946, for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of evasion in the case of taxes on estates and inheritances and for the purpose of modifying and supplementing certain provisions of the convention of July 25, 1939, between the two countries relating to income taxation.

The convention of October 18, 1946, is under consideration in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and has been the subject of hearings before a subcommittee of that Committee. The protocol has been negotiated with France as a

result of proposals made in the course of those hearings.

The protocol provides that it shall be ratified and that it shall become effective and continue effective as though it were an integral part of the convention of October 18, 1946.

Remarks of Secretary Marshall and Ambassador Bonnet

[Released to the press May 17]

Mr. Ambassador, the signing of this protocol will, we hope, hasten the coming into force of the double-taxation convention concluded by the United States and France in 1946.

Upon the entry into force of that convention, together with this protocol, the taxpayers—both citizens and enterprises—of the two countries will benefit by the elimination, for the most part, of double taxation affecting the settlement of estates, and also by increased advantages under the income-tax convention of 1939, now in force.

In this way the two Governments have shown

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their mutual desire to relieve still further the burdens which arise from double taxation.

Mr. Secretary, I am glad that the signing of this protocol will make possible the prompt ratification both of the convention signed in 1946 and of this protocol which is an integral part of it.

American Citizens Removed From Vessel by Lebanese Authorities at Beirut

[Released to the press May 21]

The Department of State has been informed by the American Minister to Lebanon, Lowell C. Pinkerton, that 40 American citizens, together with 29 persons of other nationalities, were removed by Lebanese authorities May 19 at Beirut from the American S.S. *Marine Carp*. All were men between 19 and 55 years of age. The Legation was informed that all of these persons were being interned in the former French barracks at Beka, Lebanon.

The Legation made representations to the Lebanese authorities against the removal of these American passengers. A short time earlier the American Minister had intervened with the Lebanese Foreign Office on behalf of the Americans when it appeared possible that search of these passengers and baggage aboard the vessel might lead to their removal from the vessel. The American Minister, upon learning of the search action, had sent aboard an officer of the Legation who remained during the incident.

At the time of the American intervention the Lebanese authorities stated that passengers it chose to remove from the vessel would be removed by force if necessary. The Legation thereupon advised American citizens aboard the vessel that physical resistance might lead to bloodshed. The result was that the removal of selected passengers was accomplished without use of force and without violence. Some pistols, ammunition, and certain electrical equipment were seized. The ship then sailed for Haifa.

In addition to the 40 American citizens removed, the Lebanese authorities also removed 24 Palestinians, three Canadians, one Pole, and one Mexican.

The American citizens removed were:

George Alper
David Beinlin
Oded Bourla
Meyer Bratlerman
George Brodsky
David Crohn
Benjamin de Roy, Jr.
Steven Esrater
Samuel Frazin
Harlow Geberer

Leon Goldstein
Bernard Goobich
Bernard Greene
Martin Gross
Nadar Halevi
Victor Hoffer
Nahmin Horwitz
Robert S. Jacobs
Ahud Kadish
Murray Kadish

I believe that the coming into force of that Convention will not only permit to rectify unfair individual situations resulting from double taxation, but will also tend to facilitate harmonious commercial relations between our two countries, in keeping with the principles upon which they are in full agreement.

Eli Kalamowitz
Raymond Kaplin
Bernard Kasan
Robert Keller
Nathan Kramer
Nathan J. Krothinger
Leonard Loeb
Irwin Maurer
Jeash Nagdimon
Lee Dov Rappoport

Abraham Rosenthal
Max H. Rosenweig
Abraham H. Sharaby
Herman Sklar
Ernest Sokal
Theodore Steinberg
Michael Stomachin
David Taub
Gilbert Ziff
K. Jakle Zucker

Sweden and Luxembourg File Letters of Intent Under Foreign Assistance Act

[Released to the press by ECA May 7]

Two additional European countries—Sweden and Luxembourg—have filed letters of intent and have qualified for assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act, Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator for Economic Cooperation, announced on May 7.

This brings the total of countries which have so qualified to 13, including France, Italy, Austria, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Belgium, Ireland, and China. Countries still to file such letters are Greece, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey, and western Germany.

At the same time, Mr. Hoffman announced additional authorizations for shipment of commodities to four European countries as follows:

| Country | Commodity | Quantity | Authorization |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Austria | Wheat | 18,000 long tons . | \$1,970,000 |
| Denmark | Crude soya-bean oil . . . | 536 long tons . . | 338,000 |
| | Protein feed (peanut meal). | 2,000 long tons . | 200,000 |
| Greece | Fertilizer | 2,250 short tons . | 214,000 |
| The Netherlands | Linseed oil | 4,400,000 lbs . . | 1,291,000 |

After allowances for adjustments and revisions in previously announced authorizations, this action brings the total authorizations to \$110,629,337. This is exclusive of ocean transportation, amounting to \$5,851,000.

Department of State Bulletin

CBS Correspondent Slain in Greece

[Released to the press May 19]

The body of George Polk, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent in Greece, with arms and legs trussed, was washed ashore in Salonika Bay on the morning of May 16. A preliminary autopsy indicated that he had been shot through the back of the head and that his body had been in the water for some days. Personal effects were still on the body.

The American Consul General at Salonika had reported on May 12 that Polk had been reported missing following his departure from his hotel on Sunday morning, May 9. He had taken no baggage or personal effects with him and left no word of his plans or destination. Polk had made a dinner engagement for the following night and had requested his wife to proceed from Athens to Salonika on May 12 in order to accompany him on a trip to Kavalla.

Although a copy of a letter found in Polk's room indicated that he had visited Salonika for the purpose of contacting Markos, it is not known whether his death was connected with such a trip. He had made no request for the permit required to visit a military zone, although he was familiar with the regulations in this respect.

American Consul General Gibson at Salonika has reported that the local Salonika police, with the aid of British Police Mission officials, have been carrying on an intensive investigation in an endeavor to locate the perpetrators of this crime. Moreover, Prime Minister Sophoulis has announced that he has given instructions to alert the entire police force of the country to assist in this case. Minister of Public Order Constantine Rendis and his Director General are now in Salonika and have offered a reward of 25 million drachmas (approximately \$2,500) to anyone furnishing information.

On May 17, Greek Prime Minister Sophoulis addressed the following letter to American Chargé d'Affaires Rankin at Athens

I wish to express to you the deep regret of the Government for the terrible and shocking murder of Mr. Polk, the American correspondent, which has aroused indignation and horror and has deeply moved the Greek people. The Government considers it a matter of honor to spare no effort toward arresting the assassin, clearing up this matter, and turning over the criminal immediately into the hands of justice, in order that the sense of hospitality of the Greek people which has been deeply hurt may be fully satisfied. The Greek people will not tolerate such crimes which may indeed soil and humiliate our ancient civilization, a civilization which the sound thinking Greek people are determined to uphold intact and which they consider as the most honorable continuation of their history.

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Assassination of Greek Minister of Justice

[Released to the press May 4]

Secretary of State Marshall has sent the following message to Constantine Tsaldaris, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece

I have been deeply shocked by the brutal assassination of the Greek Minister of Justice, Christos Ladas. Please convey my most sincere sympathy and that of the United States Government to the Greek Government and to the families of Christos Ladas and the other victims of this cowardly and criminal attack.

Discussions on Gold Transferred by Germany to Bank for International Settlements

[Released to the press May 14]

Representatives of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, on the one hand, and of the Bank for International Settlements on the other, have met in Washington to discuss the subject of gold transferred by Germany to the Bank for International Settlements.

During these discussions it was found that the Bank had inadvertently acquired gold which had been looted by Germany. By an exchange of letters dated May 13, 1948, the Bank for International Settlements agreed to deliver to the three Governments, on demand, 3,740 kilograms of fine gold, valued at about \$4,200,000, in full settlement of all looted gold acquired by it from Germany.

Upon receipt, the gold will be distributed by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold at Brussels pursuant to the Paris Reparation Agreement.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek Inaugurated as President of Chinese Republic

[Released to the press May 20]

The United States Government notes with pleasure the occasion of the inauguration of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as the first President of the Republic of China and Marshal Li Tsung-jen as the first Vice President of the Republic of China under the new constitution. The election of these outstanding leaders of China by secret ballot in the National Assembly was an auspicious beginning for constitutional government in China. The United States Government looks forward to the success of their joint efforts directed toward promoting economic recovery and stability in China and thus alleviating the hardships which the Chinese people are suffering. It is hoped that the China Aid Program will assist them in their efforts to this end.

Achievements of the Bogotá Conference

BY NORMAN ARMOUR¹

Assistant Secretary for Political Affairs

Charter for the Organization of American States

The first task of the Bogotá conference was to draft a charter for the Organization of American States. This job was completed in a form that was highly satisfactory to all delegations including our own. The new charter sets forth the basic principles that guide the American nations in their mutual relations. Those principles clearly affirm the sovereign equality of all nations, their determination to settle all their disputes by peaceful means, and the consideration that an attack against one of them is an attack against all. The charter, and the Organization which gives it form, is founded upon the highest principles of law and justice, under which nations of varying size and power agree to live together in mutual respect and cooperation.

The principal features of the organization for which the charter provides are likewise of a thoroughly democratic character. Every five years—and in special circumstances at other times—the Inter-American Conference will meet. This Conference is the top representative body of the Organization, empowered to deal with any matter relating to the friendly relations among the American states. For emergency purposes, there is a meeting of consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the 21 republics. This body is called together when needed, for example, in the event that the peace and security of the Americas is threatened by a fact or situation requiring important decisions as to joint defensive measures to be taken. Finally, there is the Council of the Organization sitting in permanent session in Washington. An outgrowth of what was formerly the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the Council is assisted in its work by three subordinate bodies: the Economic and Social Council, the Cultural Council, and the Council of Jurists. In all these representative bodies each state has one vote, and none of them has a veto.

The permanent Organization of American States and the secretariat of the entire Organization, retain the familiar name of the Pan American Union. There are, in addition, a number of specialized conferences and organizations which deal with technical matters of common interest such as public health, agricultural sciences, child welfare, the status of women, and others. All these conferences and agencies together comprise the Organization of American States.

For the first time, the new charter of the Or-

ganization brings together the principles and basic organizational structure through which the 21 republics will continue their cooperative relations. The charter, signed in Bogotá by all 21 republics, will be transmitted by the Department of State to the President with a view to his seeking the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification at the appropriate time.

Economic Agreement

Another basic field of endeavor at Bogotá was that of economic cooperation. Last summer the conference of Rio de Janeiro called upon the Bogotá conference to formulate a basic agreement for economic cooperation. This task was likewise satisfactorily executed at Bogotá.

In the economic agreement, which will also be submitted to the Congress for approval, the American republics set forth certain basic ideas and plans which are considered essential to their economic development.

It is recognized that technical cooperation is of great importance to the improved use of the natural resources of the Americas. To this end increased facilities, in the form of a trained technical staff, will be made available to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and the various governments agree to intensify their present efforts to extend technical advice and help to each other.

Financial cooperation forms another major part of the economic agreement signed at Bogotá. Recognizing the responsibility of every country to take steps within its own borders to improve its financial position, the agreement nevertheless points to the desirability of continuing medium and long-term loans from one government to another to supplement the role of private investment in the over-all development of economic resources. Such government-to-government financing must, it is agreed, be restricted to economically sound projects which do not require excessive protection or subsidies.

Private investment is recognized as playing a major role in the expected economic development of the American republics, and the economic agreement of Bogotá points to the importance of creating satisfactory opportunity and security for

¹ Excerpts from remarks delivered over the national network of the Columbia Broadcasting System at Washington, D.C., on May 12, and released to the press on the same date.

the foreign as well as domestic investor. The agreement declares that just as foreign investors must respect the laws of the country in which they engage in business and must accept a responsibility for contributing to the economic and social improvement of its people, so must the governments accord fair and equitable treatment to foreign capital as well as to domestic. The American governments, in the Bogotá agreement, undertake not to take discriminatory action against foreign investments. They specifically agree that any expropriation shall be accompanied by the payment of a just price in a prompt, adequate, and effective manner.

It is generally believed that these and other provisions of the basic economic agreement of Bogotá will go far toward meeting the fundamental needs of the other American republics for capital and technical skills with which to develop their rich and varied resources. Government loans in appropriate amounts and for appropriate purposes will continue to play their part in this process. But of greater importance are the provisions of the agreement which are directed toward the attraction of private capital in the building up of the other American republics. Effective application of the guaranties offered to foreign investors in the Bogotá agreement should make it possible for increasing amounts of United States capital to be invested in Latin America for productive and mutually advantageous purposes. This process and its ensuing raising of purchasing power and living standards will, of course, be of benefit to United States industry and commerce as well as to that of other countries of the Hemisphere.

Peaceful Settlement and Rights of Women

The United States Delegation signed two other treaties at Bogotá. One of these was a treaty which brings together the various procedures for the peaceful settlement of international disputes among the American states. The other was a convention agreeing to grant to women the right to vote and hold national office—an important step forward in the process of enabling the women of all the Americas to achieve the broader rights to which they are entitled. For constitutional reasons the Delegation of the United States was not able to sign a similar convention according women equal civil rights, since in our country the major responsibility for such matters rests with our States rather than with the Federal Government.

Resolutions

The United States also abstained from approving a resolution adopted by the Conference with respect to the termination of colonies and other territories of European states in the Americas.

Among the various resolutions approved by the Conference, the one relating to the continuity of diplomatic relations among the American republics is of particular significance in our inter-American relations. This resolution establishes the principle that continuity of diplomatic relations among the American republics is desirable as a contribution to their increasing solidarity and cooperation. At the same time, it is provided that the establishment or maintenance of diplomatic relations with a given government does not imply any judgment in regard to the internal policies of that government; nor can the establishment or severance of diplomatic relations with another government be used as a means for obtaining unjustified advantages of any character. The policy embodied in this resolution is entirely consistent with the policy of nonintervention adopted at Montevideo in 1933 and embodied in the new charter of the Organization of American States.

A number of other important resolutions and declarations were adopted at Bogotá. Several of these had to do with the broad field of social welfare and human rights. In fact, it should be noted that all through the discussions at Bogotá, including the debates on economic affairs, there was a constant emphasis placed upon the ultimate goal of inter-American cooperation—the raising of living standards of all the people and an increased respect for the dignity of the human individual in all classes of society.

I should like to mention the declaration in which the American republics unanimously condemned the aims and methods of international Communism and other forms of totalitarianism as hostile to the political principles and the ideas of economic and social justice which the American republics have long upheld. In this resolution the American republics took notice of a world situation far beyond the bounds of their own Continent. The reality of international Communism's opposition to all that the American states stand for was thrust forcibly upon the consciousness of the delegates at Bogotá by the obvious efforts of Communist adherents to sabotage the Conference. It is comforting to know of the united stand which the Americas took at Bogotá in opposition to new forms of totalitarianism and in stronger determination to achieve the ideals of political and economic democracy that are set forth in all their constitutions.

The United States and its sister republics of Latin America may well be proud of the record of achievement of the conference at Bogotá. In the face of great difficulties it succeeded in establishing new and firmer foundations for the cooperative relations of the Americas. Its work will have lasting and material benefits for the future peace, security, and economic and cultural advancement of the peoples of all our 21 American nations.

Colombia Expresses Gratitude for American Red Cross Aid During Bogotá Demonstrations

Exchange of Messages

[Released to the press May 13]

May 2, 1948.

I convey to Your Excellency my most sincere and cordial salutations and express to you the thanks of the Government and people of Colombia for the most helpful and effective collaboration and assistance rendered by the American Red Cross on the occasion of the distressing events of recent days which placed the stability of our democratic institutions in grave jeopardy. The invaluable and opportune demonstration of solidarity of the great nation and Government of which Your Excellency is President is a proof of the bonds of sincere and loyal friendship which unite our two peoples and Governments and which have been strengthened on this occasion. I renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration and of my deep and undying gratitude.

MARIANO OSPINA PEREZ

President of the Republic of Colombia

May 12, 1948

I thank you sincerely for your courteous telegram of May 2, the contents of which have been communicated to the American Red Cross. I speak for myself and for the American people in saying that we have esteemed it a privilege to be able to furnish neighborly assistance to the Colombian people.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

U.S. Prepared To Resume Diplomatic Relations With Nicaragua

[Released to the press May 6]

In view of the resolution of the Ninth International Conference of American States at Bogotá concerning the desirability of continuity of diplomatic relations among the American republics, the United States Government has informed the Government of Nicaragua that it is prepared to appoint a new Ambassador to Nicaragua and has requested the *agrément* of the Nicaraguan Government for a candidate for nomination to this position.

Prior to this action, the Governments of the other American republics were informed that the United States Government contemplated appointing an Ambassador to Nicaragua.

Grants-in-Aid Awarded to Cultural Leaders

Gaylord W. Anderson, director of the School of Public Health, University of Minnesota, has been awarded a grant by the Department of State in cooperation with the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency for a series of lectures in the other American republics.

Luis Carlos Mancini, Assistant to the Minister of Justice of Brazil, has arrived in Washington for conferences with the Federal Security Agency officials as part of a three months' tour of the United States to study American methods of dealing with child-welfare problems.

Jorge A. Broggi, Director of the National Institute of Geology, Lima, has arrived in Washington for a series of conferences with officials of various Government agencies in this city and a visit to scientific centers in other parts of the country.

Jorge Pando Gutierrez, Director General of Statistics of Bolivia, arrived in Washington to consult with Census Bureau officials concerning the organization of the Census Department of Bolivia in preparation for the 1950 census there. Mr. Pando's work here is being conducted under the grant-in-aid program administered by the Department of State.

Lesley Frost To Visit in Latin America

The Department of State has awarded a grant-in-aid to Miss Lesley Frost for a six-months visit to several Latin American republics, including Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico, where she will lecture and give survey courses in American literature at various cultural centers.

Air-Transport Agreement With Venezuela Signed

[Released to the press May 14]

The Department of State announced that an air-transport agreement was signed on May 14 in Caracas between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United States of Venezuela. Ambassador Walter J. Donnelly signed on behalf of the United States of America, and Dr. Andres Eloy Blanco, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the United States of Venezuela.

This air-transport accord is the first agreement to be signed between the present Government of Venezuela and the Government of the United States of America and is also the first international air-transport agreement authorizing routes

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for a Venezuelan airline. It is thus an agreement of major significance in the creation of ties between the two countries concerned.

The agreement is based upon the terms of the "standard form" bilateral air-transport agreement drawn up at the Chicago aviation conference in 1944, as modified by the so-called Bermuda provisions concerning fair competition, rates, and other related aspects of air-transport operations. It is in basic accord, therefore, with the international agreements which the United States of America has with most of the countries of South America: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay, as well as with the modern agreements between the United States and Australia, Austria, Belgium, China, Egypt, France, Greece, India, Italy, Lebanon, New Zealand, the Philippine Republic, Siam, Syria, the United Kingdom, and the Union of South Africa. This type of agreement is utilized in most modern international air-transport agreements. The remainder of the 36 bilateral air-transport agreements which the United States has entered into with other countries, including that with Colombia, were entered into prior to the formulation of the "Bermuda principles".

U.S. and Canada Conclude Agreement for Sanitary Control of Shellfish Industry

EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press May 5]

The United States and Canada concluded on April 30, 1948, by an exchange of notes, an agreement to provide for cooperative efforts toward sanitary control of the shellfish industry. The agreement is the result of discussions between the United States Public Health Service and the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare.

The texts of the notes follow:

No. 106

The Canadian Ambassador presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and, on the instructions of his Government, has the honour to inform him that in order to improve sanitary practices in the shellfish industries of Canada and the United States and to facilitate the exchange of information with reference to endorsement of shellfish certifications, the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare and the United States Public Health Service have agreed on the desirability of an Agreement being concluded on the points and in the terms set forth in the annexed memorandum.

May 30, 1948

Letters of Credence

Paraguay

The newly appointed Ambassador of Paraguay, Señor Dr. Don Juan Felix Morales, presented his credentials to the President on April 23. For the text of the Ambassador's remarks and for the President's reply, see Department of State press release 318 of April 23, 1948.

Tourist Travel to Philippines

[Released to the press April 12]

The Department of State announces that the Philippine Government welcomes tourist travel and that the food supply, taxis, and other facilities are now adequate for a normal flow of visitors. The Department will issue passports to tourists upon assurance that they have adequate maintenance while in the Philippines.

Philippine Republic Extended Time for Renewing Trade-Mark Registration

The extension until June 30, 1948, of time for renewing trade-mark registrations with respect to the Philippines was granted by the President in Proclamation 2786 (13 *Federal Register* 2565) on May 11, 1948.

If such an agreement is acceptable to the United States Government, it is the proposal of the Canadian Government that this Note and its Annex together with a reply agreeing thereto, constitute an agreement between the two Governments effective from the date of the reply from the United States authorities.

Canadian Embassy,
WASHINGTON, D.C.
4th March 1948.

ANNEX

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

4th March 1948

In order to improve the sanitary practices prevailing in the shellfish industries of Canada and the United States, it is agreed as follows:

1. Whatever manual of recommended practice for sanitary control of the shellfish industry is approved by both the United States Public Health Service and the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare, will be regarded as setting

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forth the sanitary principles that will govern the certification of shellfish shippers.

2. The degree of compliance with those principles obtained by the State authorities of the United States will be reported to the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare by the United States Public Health Service, and the degree of compliance obtained by the Provincial and other competent authorities in Canada will be reported by the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare to the United States Public Health Service.

3. Whenever inspections of shellfish handling facilities or of shellfish growing areas are desired by either party to this Agreement, the other party will endeavour to facilitate such inspections.

4. This Agreement may be terminated by either party giving thirty days' notice.

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the Ambassador of Canada and has the honor to refer to his note No. 106 of March 4, 1948 proposing that an agreement be entered into between the Governments of the United States of America and Canada in the following terms:

[The above memorandum of agreement is here repeated.]

The Memorandum of Agreement as set forth above is acceptable to the Government of the United States of America. As proposed in His Excellency's note, therefore, that note and the present reply are regarded as constituting an agreement between the two Governments, effective on the date of the present note.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 30, 1948.

Field Investigation of Dredging Operations in Niagara River

[Released to the press May 14]

On February 13, 1948, the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, was requested by Canada and the United States to conduct an investigation into certain dredging operations that were conducted on Strawberry Island in the Niagara River with a view to ascertaining whether these operations might lead to removal of obstructions that would result in pollution of waters of the Niagara River. On April 2, 1948, the reference was amended to include all questions relating to the pollution of the Niagara River.

The Commissioners have arranged for a field investigation of conditions existing in the Niagara River with respect to these matters, beginning at

Buffalo, N. Y., on May 21. The United States Commissioners are A. O. Stanley, former Senator from Kentucky, Chairman of the United States Section, and Roger B. McWhorter, Chief Counsel of the Federal Power Commission. William R. Vallance of the Department of State will go to Buffalo on May 20 to make preliminary arrangements for the field inspection and to accompany the Commissioners. Other representatives and technicians are expected to be present from the Public Health Service, the Army Engineers, and the health services of the Province of Ontario and New York State.

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Operations of the Department of State in Connection With Programs of the Economic Cooperation Administration

I Under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) is responsible for operations required to carry out the programs assigned to ECA by the Act or by Executive order, including the review and appraisal of requirements of participating countries.

II In its relations with ECA, the Department of State will be guided by the principles set forth in Title I, Sec. 105 (b) of the Act:

"(1) the Administrator and the Secretary of State shall keep each other fully and currently informed on matters, including prospective action, arising within the scope of their respective duties which are pertinent to the duties of the other;

"(2) whenever the Secretary of State believes that any action, proposed action, or failure to act on the part of the Administrator is inconsistent with the foreign-policy objectives of the United States, he shall consult with the Administrator and, if differences of view are not adjusted by consultation, the matter shall be referred to the President for final decision;

"(3) whenever the Administrator believes that any action, proposed action, or failure to act on the part of the Secretary of State in performing functions under this title is inconsistent with the purposes and provisions of this title, he shall consult with the Secretary of State and, if differences of view are not adjusted by consultation, the matter shall be referred to the President for final decision."

III To facilitate the orderly and systematic discharge of the Department's responsibilities under the Act, and to insure that the Department's total concern with foreign policy formulation and execution is adequately related to programs admin-

istered by the ECA, there is hereby established the post of Coordinator for Foreign Aid and Assistance in the Office of the Under Secretary. Under the direction of the Secretary and the Under Secretary, the Coordinator will be assigned the following role:

A General responsibilities. The Coordinator will advise and assist the Secretary and Under Secretary in coordinating Departmental planning and operations on foreign aid and assistance programs administered by the ECA, and will serve as the Department's principal liaison officer with ECA.

B Duties and relationships. In cooperation with the staffs of all units of the Department concerned and utilizing to the full existing facilities and channels of decision, action and communication the Coordinator will:

1 Assure the establishment and maintenance of necessary relationships with the Economic Cooperation Administration;

2 On behalf of the Secretary, as provided in the Act, assure that the responsible officers of the Department keep the staff of the Administrator currently informed on matters under the Secretary's cognizance which are pertinent to the duties of the Administrator. Likewise, the Coordinator will serve as the central officer in the Department to assure that the responsible officers of the Department receive similar information from the staff of the Administrator;

3 Expedite and otherwise facilitate the preparation by the appropriate units of the Department of necessary instructions to the Department's foreign posts;

4 Serve as Chairman of the Department's policy committee for foreign aid and assistance programs, referred to in Departmental Announcement 941 of January 19, 1948, and arrange for adequate representation of the Department on inter-agency foreign aid and assistance committees;

5 Facilitate the reconciliation or definition of policy and operational disagreements arising abroad between the chiefs of diplomatic missions and the chiefs of ECA special missions which have not been received through the participation of the U.S. Special (ECA) Representative in Europe;

6 Assist, as necessary, in arranging for the responsible offices of the Department to provide, subject to reimbursement, such administrative and other services for the ECA in Washington and the Special Representative and the special missions abroad as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the Administrator;

7 Aid the responsible officers of the Department as necessary on the development and conclusion of agreements with the participating European countries;

8 Prepare reports to the Secretary and Under

Secretary on activities and progress under the Act;

9 Perform such other tasks relating to the Department's participation in foreign aid and assistance programs as may be assigned by the Secretary or Under Secretary.

C Organization. The Coordinator, as a staff aid to the Under Secretary, will be provided with the necessary assistants to carry out the responsibilities of his post.

D Relationships within the Department. The Coordinator will:

1 Serve as the normal channel for the formal interchange of information between the Department and ECA as required by the Act;

2 Facilitate and expedite the development of uniform Departmental policies on foreign aid and assistance matters.

E Relationships with other agencies. The Coordinator will have continuing relationships with:

1 The ECA, as the principal liaison officer of the Department;

2 Committees of Congress and inter-agency committees through or in concert with appropriate officers of the Department.

Appointment of Officers

The State Department announced on May 6 the appointment of Frederick C. Oechsner as Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of International Information.

Resignation of Clair Wilcox

The Department of State announced on April 30 the resignation of Clair Wilcox as Director of the Office of International Trade Policy.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Confirmations

On May 21, 1948, the Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Robert Butler to be American Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Cuba;

Ralph H. Ackerman to be American Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Dominican Republic;

George P. Shaw to be American Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Nicaragua.

On May 5, 1948, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Ely E. Palmer to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Afghanistan.

May 30, 1948

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Contributors

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